PUERTO RICO BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Republicans, After a Desperate Fight, Get a Majority of Eleven.

AIDED BY FOUR DEMOCRATS.

Six Members of the Ruling Party Remain Steadfast Against the Measure — The Vote Results 172 to 161.

REPUBLIC SPECTAL. Washington, Feb. 28.-Republican mana Fors of the House drove their Puerto Rican fariff bill through this afternoon by a vote

of 172 to 161-a majority of 11.

Before the final vote was taken, the motion by Mr. McCall to substitute the original Payne bill for the pending measure was voted down by 150 year to 175 mays. and a motion by the Committee on Ways and Means was defeated by a similar vote, The Republicans held all their men in line on the final vote except Messrs. Mc-Call of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois, Crumpacker of Indiana and Fletcher and Heatwole of Minnesota, who voted against the bill. These men

Four members sitting on the Democratic side of the House voted for the bill-Messrs. Sibley of Pennsylvania, Devries of California and Davey and Meyer of Louis iana. The Republican majority was also increased somewhat by the inability of the Democratic whips to secure pairs for some

voted to commit, and all except Mr. Fletch-

er voted for the substitute. Mr. Warner of

Illinois, was paired against the bill on

of their absentees.

When the House met to-day consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule

offered a substitute for the section as a committee amendment, the effect of it being to reduce the rate of taxation from 25 per cent of the Dingley rates to 15 per cent and to make it clear that there would not be double taxation of articles subject to internal revenue taxes in the United States After some debate, this amendment was adopted without division

Sibley's Desertion.

Mr. Richardson read a communication from a delegation of Practo Ricans appeal-ing for free trade. Mr. Payne replied by declaring that every man who signed that communication was pecuniarily interested in exporting sugar and tobacco from Puerto Rico to the United States. They were whining about the lobbles of the Capitol he whining about the lobbles of the Capitol he said, shedding tears for the poor people of Puerto Rico, yet they were unwilling to give up \$100,000 of the profits which they would get under free trade for the benefit of the island. He also declared that the favored free trade, was for free trade with all the world.

A verbal amendment to section 4 was adopted, and then Mr. Payne offered the amendment drawn by Mr. Powers of Vermont, limiting the operation of the law un-til March 1, 1902. Mr. Powers, who had insisted upon this amendment as the price of his support of the bill, spoke in favor

He was followed by Mr. Sibley of Penn-sylvania (Dem.), who favored the bill establishing the principle on which the United States would have to govern the Philip-pines. He concluded by reciting verses directed at those on the Democratic side who

opposed him.
Mr. Tompkins of New York, who spoke against the bill a few days ago, gave his reasons for supporting it as amended, and after some further debate the amendment was adopted and Mr. Payne offered a preamble covering the ground on which the Republicans base their advocacy of the bill-the present impoverished condition of Puerto Rico and the necessity of raising dequate revenue for the government of the

Startled the House.

Mr. Cummings of New York took the floor after this amendment that been offered, and his speech proved the segmation of the day began by declaring that it was the duty every man in a great crisis to support the Government regardless of party lines. as he had supported the President during the Spanish war. "I believe," he declared, speaking with

demphasis, "that we should follow the of the President, and I will vote for

Mr. Cummings could say no more for several moments. Republicans stood in their places and in the aisies applauding and cheering vociferously at what they believed altogether unexpected accession of strength and a sign of disintegration in the Democratic ranks. Democrats sat in their seats, dumfounded, while the Republicans continued to cheer and applaud. Mr. Cummings stood in his place until

the hubbub had died down and then, facing the Speaker, he shouted: will vote for this bill when it has

been amended in accordance with the of-ficial recommendations of the President and when it gives absolute free trade to Puerto

Then it was the turn of the Democrats to cheer. The Republicans apreciated the clever way in which Mr. Cummings had trapped them, and many of them joined in the laughter and applause, and Mr. Cummings was surrounded by men of both par-ties, who complimented him on his speech, which did much to bring the debate to : enclusion with good feeling on both sides. Mr. Payne's preamble was adopted by a vote of 162 to 151 on a division, and then the Committee of the Whole House rose and reported the bill to the House The votes which led to its passage followed in

the Senate-where it will be subjected to the merciless excertation of the Democrati-it will be sent to the President.

There is no doubt of his action, he will sign the measure. There is no hope of executive interference to prevent the House monstrasity from becoming law. If the President could in his message advocate free trade with Puerto Rico and privately aid the House leaders to pass the bill, im-posing Dingley duties in a modified form, it will be no additional trouble for him to append his signature to it.

The measure goes now to the S nate. There its many vicious features will be thoroughly exploited and the constitutional inhibitions against such discriminations as t seeks to impose will be set forth in the

A cateful canvass made of the Senate to-dry shows that the Puerto Rican tariff bill will be incorsed by that body. President McKinley having been a party to the compromise, it goes without saying that he will approve the act, and it may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that for two years, at least, 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff will be imposed on all goods to and from Puerto Rico.

The Service will force the advertion of the

The Senate will favor the adoption of the compromise tariff provision by a najority. These Senators are confilarge majority. dently depended upon to vote for it, al-though efforts will first be made by some of them to secure a higher rate of duty and by others for free trade; Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Beveridge, Bur-

rows, Carter, Chandler, Clark of Wyoming, Culiom, Davis, Deboe, Depew, El-kins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones of Nevada, Kein, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McComas, Mc-Cumber, McEnery, McMillan, Mason, Nel-son, Penrore, Perkins, Platt of Connecti-cut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor. Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wol-

Change of Policy.

Free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, which President McKinley declared it to be the plain duty of the Government to give, has been prevented by combination of a great variety of in-

When the President made his recommen dation in his annual message there was not a leader in the Republican party who did not applaud him. It was taken as a matter of course that there was to be free trade, and no one in Congress dreamed that tariff taxes would be imposed upon commerce of the struggling island un-a few days before the Committee on til a few days before the Committee on Ways and Means reported its tariff bill.

The change of front upon the part of Republican leaders was so sudden as to be mistifying, and it is only now, after the bill has been passed by the House, that the influences that brought it about are beginning to be thoroughly understood. The movement against free trade was first brought into notice by the note of alarm sounded by the tobacco-growers of the Connecticut Valle = and the cane and beet sugar plantations of Louisiana and the Middle Western States. Their outcry excited little more than amusement in Con-gress at first, for it was well understood that the sugar and tobacco production of Puerto Rico was so limited that it could not affect prices in the United States. The answer of Representative Payne to their protests was the introduction of this free-trade bill. The sugar and tobacco men

did not stand alone long, however. They declared that they were not afraid of free trade with Puerto Rico, but that if the Payne bill should be enacted into law in of the island. He also declared that the would be an entering wedge that would Merchants' Association of New York, which be followed by free trade with the Philippines, and then with Cuba, and that the whole fabric of the protective tariff would crumble. They worked on the fruit-growers of Florida and California, and soon had them organized against the bill.

The Cigarmakers' Union was brought in on the side by the rear that the removal of the duties on Puerto Rican cigars would enable the cigarmakers of that island to secure a small fraction of the patronage of the smokers of the United States and they influenced other labor organizations against the bill

the bill. The most effective influence against free trade, however, was that of the Protective Tariff League, which reaches out through the various protected interests of the coun-try into almost every neighborhood of the Cnited States. Every prominent Republican in Congress began to receive con-tions from men who had been actisupport and had contributed to his campaign fund, urging him to stand by the proective principle. The emissary of the league insisted that Congress, in legislating for Puerto Rico, most establish the principle that the United States could maintain tariff taxes between ports in the limits of the United States proper and ports in the "col-onies." It was urged that this principle should be made the foundation of the Puerto Rican bill, so as to invite a judicial determination by the Supreme Court of the powers of Congress and have all doubt on that point cleared up before attempting to legislate for the Philippines.

This argument influenced a great many

members of the House who had not been awayed by the appeals of special interests, and it was probably more powerful than any other consideration in bringing the change of front on the part of the Repub-Cornellus N. Bliss led this crusad and in the language of the protected barons 'Bliss did the business."

Appellate Court Proceedings.

Appellate Court Proceedings.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Feb. 28.—Following were the proceedings in the Appellate Court to-day:

New York Life Insurance Company vs.
People: appeal from Williamson; motion by appellee for thirty days' extension of time to file briefs granted and cause continued.

Holmes vs. Clifford; appeal from Wayne; motion by appellant for extension of time till March 20 to file record, abstract and briefs granted and cause continued.

City of Salem vs. Webster; appeal from Marion; motion by appellant for ninety days' extension of time to file abstract and briefs.

Court adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Salvation Army Meeting To-Night. Mr. Payne's preamble was adopted by a ote of 162 to 151 on a division, and then be Committee of the Whole House rose of reported the bill to the House The otes which led to its paysage followed in egular order and without debate.

Majority in the Senate.

When the bill has passed the gauntlet of Peris."

Midwight Ramble Through

Always Favorable.

The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating-which has been on sale to the public for some time, -is highly favorable. The public recognize that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates for eating as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

Every day much harm is done by the excessive consumption of cheap confectionaries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste and doubtful compo-

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

Van Houten's Chocolate (For Eating)?

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops. Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR AMERICAN COAL.

Russian Government Is Negoti ating for Half a Mil lion Tons

OTHER NATIONS ALSO BUYING.

Czar's \$25,000,000 Loan in New York Means That Most of the Money Will Be Spent for Our Products.

northug streets).

said "The first \$10,000,000 of the bonds are not here and the remaining \$15,000,000 are on the way. Five million dollars was paid on ac count and \$5,000,000 more will be paid on Saturday. The money will remain here deposited in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank and the New York Security and Trest Company.

Russia, already a buyer of American built ships and a contractor for American iron and steel for her great Transsibertan ratiroad, is likely to become a large consumer of American bituminous coal. While no contract has yet been signed, representatives of the Russian Government have been making overtures to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, looking to the purchase and shipment of nearly half mtilien tens to perts on the Baltle.

John Berwind, vice president of the coal company, said to-day that the only difficulty consisted in the problem of freights and transportation. Should the pending negotiations end successfully, he said, he thought it likely that Russia would carry the coal in her own ships, probably using the same ships she will employ to carry the fron, steel and ore already contracted for

with the Carnegie-Frick company.
"With this as an opening wedge," said
Mr. Berwind, "I see no reason why America should not be able to hold up a large export trade with her in coal. "Ever since the great strike of 1898 among the Welsh coal miners the demand for the soft cardiff coal in Russia, as well as in other countries of Europe, has been greater than the supply.

"We have been shipping coal to Mediter-

ranean ports for some time, and have sen about 15,000 tons of coal to Cape Town, South Africa." Welsh coal is now bringing at whole-rail

they are already shipping coal to Honolulu, the West Indies and S ath African ports.

ONLY THE PEGINNING. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Philadelphia, Feb. 28.—Philadelphia busiess men read with especial interest to-day

Philadelphia, Feb. 28.—Philadelphia business men read with especial interest to-day the announcement from New York that the Russian Government had negotiated a loan of \$25.000,000 in that city.

The Cramp Shipbuilding Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Works have aiready profited by Russia's policy, and the Crampa will get \$5.000,000 of the new loan for work to be done in this shippard.

Charles H, Cramp said to-night:

"This big loan is but a beginning. Other negotiations that are under way indicate that this is not an isolated case, but that it is likely to become the policy of Russia to do business with the United States.

"While I cannot say exactly to what extent Russia has placed orders in this country, I venture the opinion that this E5.001-009 will not pay all the obligations she has contracted in the United States in the last two years for rails, air brakes, ships, large tools and appliances. Russia is getting ready to be a great buyer of coal here. While as yet rails are practically the extent of her purchases in the steel line, I think she will buy this material extensively when our mills can accommodate her.

"Eussia is sure to be a great field for American output," continued Mr. Cramp. "Our mercantile methods in the manufacture of tools commend themselves to her. Our railway construction, is comolive engineering and all other matters of that kind are particularly in line with Russian neering and all other matters of that kind are particularly in line with Russian

hought. "Puss's is practically an undeveloped country of enormous dimensions, almost planetary in size. This vast field is particularly interesting to the United States on account of the friendship that has existed from the revolutionary period down. We expect that Russia will continuously give employment to our shipbuilding indusgive employment to our shipbuilding indus-try, locomotive works, rolling mills, man-ufacturers of railroad appliances and other lines of business. The construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad is but the begin-ning of railroad investment."

CASH DRAWER ROBBED.

Two Men Also Relieved the Clerk of His Jewelry.

Two young robbers last night at 8 o'clock ntered George G. Zeller's book store at No. 18 South Fourth street and, with revolvers, compelled Charles Fisher, a clerk, to surrender a gold watch and chain. They then went behind the counter and robbed the cash drawer of \$1 and beat Fisher over the head with their revolvers because he told them that he did not know the combi-nation of the safe.

nation of the safe.

The cierk says that one of the men was about six feet tall and the other was quite short. He thought they were customers when they entered the store and went forward to wnit on them. The tall man asked to be shown some periodicals and when Fieher's back was turned he drew his revolver and grabbed Fisher by the throat. The short man got the change in the cash drawer, while the tall man went through the clerk's pockets and took his watch.

NOT A MISTAKE MADE.

Clearing-House Event Celebrated With a Banquet.

Manager T. A. Stoddart of the St. Louis Clearing-house tendered a banquet to the clearing-house clerks last night to celebrate the first month in the history of the association in which not a single mistake was made by any of the clerks.

Under the system of the St. Louis Clearing-house mistakes have gradually become less frequent, and there were so few in 1899 that at the beginning of the year Mr. Stoddart promised the clerks that the first time there was a month in which no mistakes were made he would give them a banquet. During the month of February, which closed yesterday, no mistakes were made and the clerks were banqueted as promised.

The banquet was an informal affair. Nearly all of the banks were represented. Mr. Stoddart made a neat speech, in which he thanked his clerks for their faithful and efficient work, and several responses were brate the first month in the history of the refficient work, and several responses were efficient work, and several responses were made by different clerks.

For the month of February the clearings of St. Louis banks were \$123.87.30, as com-pared with \$114.62.007 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of \$1.215.512.

RETURNED ONE LICENSE.

Then Henry Mittan Got a New One to Wed Another Girl.

Henry Mitian, aged 24 years, of Cubs Mo., returned one marriage license yesterday and took out another to marry a different girl. The first license was issuel to him and Frances Rockford, aged 27 years, of Chicago, last Monday. Vesterday morning Mittan walked into the marriage license office and handed Marriage License license office and handed Marriage License Clerk Filier the license. It had not been used. His only explanation was that it was better to disagree before marriage than after.

In the afternoon Mittan returned, accompanied by Josie Fenikovski, aged Il years, of Woodlawn, Ili., and took out a license for them to wed. While they were walting

for Assistant Marriage License Cerk Leonbardt to fill out the license, Mittan noticed the application which he had returned lying on the clerk's desk. He called the attention of his prospective bride to it, and said that he hoped that they would "make a go of it." She amiled, her manner indicating that she was aware of what had occurred.

IS SINKING RAPIDLY.

Atchbishop Hennessey May Die at Any Moment.

Dubaque, Ia., Feb. 28 - Archbishop Henersey is sinking rapidly. He was uncomscious all the afternoon, and the attend-ants expect his death during the night.

Secretary of War Root to Leave

PLYING TRIP TO CUBA.

Washington To-Morrow. Washington, Feb. 3 -Secretary Root icflying trip to Colos. He wishes to make a petronal examination of present conditions both political and industrial, in the Island, The time is appreaching for the holding of the first elections in tuba, and as it is a critical period in the career of the emission nation the Secretary desires to give it the

in Havana, General Wood, the Military New York, Feb. S. New York's han of E2,00,00 to Russia was an absorbing topic in Wall Street to-day. Inquirers concerning the loan were referred to Schigman and Van Antwerp he kers. Mr. Van Antwerp said:

In Havana, General Wood, the Ministry Governor, is excet by many questions of the gravest importance requiring immediate after severs, and it is the intention of Secretary Rust to have correspondence and 's his personal prescries and advect enable these matters to be specific disposed of the will leave here friday.

DEATHS EXCEED BIRTHS. Statistics of Bayana, Coba, for the

Last Ten lears. Washington, Feb. 28.-Major John G. Davis, Surgeon United States Volunteers and chief sanitary officer of Havana, Cuba, has forwarded to the War Department some

has forwarded to the War Department some statistics in regard to births, deaths, marrages and immigration.

These statistics cover the last ten years ended December 31 last and show that during that decade there were 40,500 births, 9,506 marriages and 101,522 deaths, an apparent excess of 61,622 deaths over births. The death rate was heaviest during 1508, 1507 and 1850, in the order named, of the total number of deaths during the secade 5,413 were from yellow fever and 36,515 from other causes. other causes.
Of the 40,20 births during the ten years covered by the report, 24,98 were whites, 2,218 were negroes and 2,561 mulattoes.

POWELL CLAYTON IN WASHINGTON. Ambassador to Mexico Confers With Secretary Hay.

Washington, Feb. 3.-Powell Clayton United States Ambassador to Mexico, who is in the United States on a leave of absence, called at the State Department today and spent half an hour in conversation with Secretary Hay, touching upon the con-ditions in Mexico as affecting American in-

These were represented by Mr. Clayton to he in a thoroughly mainstactory condition, and it appears that the relations between the United States and Mexico hav rever been on a better footing than at the or sent

RETURNS TO SPRINGFIELD.

State Committeeman Mitchell to At-REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 28.- Mr. E. Y. Mitchell. as considered above the American schedule.

American coal operators are now receiving almost daily inquiries from England, Germany, France, Austria and Russia, while they are already shipping coal to Henstele.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Democratic National Committee matters. from \$3.12 to \$5.76 per ton on board, which is considered above the American schedule. for home to-day. Mr. Mitchell came to Washington to leek after come Democratic National Committee matters.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Demo-cratic State Committee and returns home to attend its meeting on March 8 at Kansas city, which will call a convention to nomi-nate a State ticket, a Judge of the Supreme Convention.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Regulating Estates of Americans Who Die in England.

Washington, Feb. 3.-The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day agreed to report faverably the treaty between the United States and Great Britain prescribing conditions for the regulation of estates of American citizens who die in Great Isritain and of British subjects who die in the United States. The Hay-Pauncefore treaty was not considered.

REPUBLIC SPICIAL-Washington, Feb. 3.—The following fourth-clars Postmanters have been apnsas-Clear Lake, Mississing, Con-R. .. L. Stewart, vice A. M. Bult, re-

signed loddana-Beno, Lawrence County, R. L. Peters, vice Nelson Roberts, dead; Hembeck, Howard County, J. R. Pickering, cice W. T. Pugh, revisined.
Indian Territery-Bristow, Creek Nation, J. E. Bruin, vice C. O. Crane, resigned, Iowa-Titonka, Kossuth County, L. O. W. G. Ella Graban, resigned. Kansas-Olcott, Reno County, W. R. Bams, vice B. F. Overton, resigned, Mississippi-Pickeyune H. Jiams, vice B. F. Overton, resigned, Mississippi-Pickeyune, Hancock County, E. M. Mitchell, vice E. F. Tate, removed, Oktahoma-Anna, Logan County, G. C. Campbell, vice J. Y. Johnson, resigned, Redmoon, Roger Mills County, G. E. Shu-feld', vice C. L. Royd, removed.

Postmasters Sominated.

Washington, Feb. 28.-The President to day sent the following nominations to the Postmasters-Missouri, Charles A. Saw-Kausas-J. H. Smith, Downs.

STRANDED OURING A FOG.

German Buttleship Sachscon Is Ashore Near Kiel Lighthouse. Berlin, Feb. 28 .- The German battleshin

Sachseon is reported to have stranged near Kiel lighthouse during a fog. In an attempt to lighten the vessel by removing some of her guns, one of these was lost. The battle-chip Wurttemberg and the coast defense ironclad Aegir are codeavoring to get the Sachseon afloat, but hitherto little has been

YOUNG COUPLE ELQPED. Bride's Pacents Objected on Account of lier Youth. TULIC SPECTAL-Charleston, Ill., Feb. 28 -- Walter Stewart and Mirs Nora Smith of Paris, Ill., eloped

to this city vesterda; and were married.

to this city vesteron; and five the bride's father is the Reverend Lewis The bride's father is church near Paris. Mrs. Sm.th, paster of a church near Paris, Mrs. Stewart is 18 years old. Her youth caused her parents to expose the marriage, it is William Colier.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Vandalla, Ili., Feb. 28.—Ex-Supervisor William Coller died to-day, aged 72 years.

Mrs. John Weber. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Pekin, Bit., Feb. 28.-Mrs. John Weber died here to-day, aged 71 years.

Macoupin County Democrats.

Macoupin County Bemocrats.

EEPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Carlinville, Ill., Feb. 25.—Frank W. Barton, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Macoupin County, has I-sue a call for a meeting of the committee in the Courthouse here on Monday, March 5, at 1 o'clock w. m., for the purpose of naming a date for the holding of the convention to nominate candidates for the county of-lices.

Marshall Democratic Primary.

REPURILE SPECIAL.

Marshall, Me., Feb. 18.—The Democratic city primary yesterday resulted in the nomination of John Blair for Mayer; Marshal, Olife Burns; Collector, James A. Fisher. The American Fing. The American flag, with its glorious freedom, row floats over a land of barbarity. If any one had propheried four years and that we should own possessions near China, he would have been laughed to seven. Yet change is constantly taking place. Nature is mercilers. So soon as she

discovers an improvement, the old, whatever it Stomach Bittere, the famous cure for dyspensia. has remained unchanged for half a century, proves its value indisputably. It has been tried for fifty years and found pure. Try it for indigention, hillousness, constitution or materia, fever and ague, and be convinced. Your case in

SELLING "SAPHO."

Philadelphia Book Dealer Given One Year in Prison for Vend ing Dandet's Novel.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

Parisian Pictures Were Distributed Between the Pages-Wave of Moral Reform Strikes Kentucky and Other Points.

REPUBLICAPED TAL Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 25 - Sopro, Dau-det's novel, was to-day adjudged an im-moral publication by a jury in the Quarter Sessions Court, and was instrumental in consigning Fred Kohler, a local dealer in books and stationery, to the county prises

Ever since the arrest of Miss Nethersole in New York the Quaker City has been agitated over "Sapho." The buck has been detated at the clubs, libraries and other places, and the reading public has been divided on the question as to whether or not

Daudet's work is immoral. Street venders, ever ready to grasp a sit-ation likely to yield profitable returns, be-gan to search for copies of "Sapho." Fiftycent editions at first found ready sale, but in a few days were succeeded by an abbreviated work retailing at 10 cents. All along Chestnut. Market and Broad streets the hawkers were encountered laden with huge bundles of "Supho," To attract the attention of pedestrians they shouted in stentorian tones. "Only genuine edition of Sanbo," as produced by Olya Nethersole— the nauchty, naughty book, for a dime." Thousands of these books were brought over from New York, where they are freely

offered on the streets, and found ready sale here. The police were inclined to await a decision in the proceedings against Miss Nethersole in New York before taking any action, but Lieurenant O'Brien discovered Kohler selling "Sapho," with embelibhments in the form of Parislan pictures inscried between the leaves of the book, and caused his arrest. To-day Kohler was tried before larger Fibelties who marks refered before the leaves of the book. before Judge Finletter, who merely referred the evidence and the exhibits to the jury. A verdict of guilty was returned and Kohler Was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. HARVARD FORBIDS "SAPHO."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 28.-The Harvard library officials have forbidden the circulatoin of the novel "Sapho" and have ordered that the book be put with many others of its nature, in what is known as the "in-ferno," which is the receptacle for all such books not intended for general circulation. "UNFIT FOR THE LIBRARY."

REPUBLE SPECIAL
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28—The Polytechnic
Society of Louisville, the leading library of
Louisville, has withdrawn from circulation
"Sopho." "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."
"Camilie" and several kindred books.
This action is the result of the sudden
popularization of the books by the arrest
of Olga Nethersole. Following this action
every book store in Louisville has reaped
a harvest and the last copy of "Sapho" has
been sold. The assistant librarian of the

been sold. The assistant librarian of the Polytechnic Society said to-day: "We retired 'Sapho' and the other book We retired Sapho and the other books because many young boys and girls have called for the books, though the requests were not confined to the young by any means. The demand was not confined to 'Sapho,' but ed to the retirement of the other books with which it has been compared by its advocates."

MEASURED THEIR SKIRTS REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Feb. 28.—Inspector Thompson went to Wallack's Theater to-night before the performance of "Sapho" and measured the skirts of all the actresses and dancers testimony given before Magistrate Mott on Tuesday that some of the dancers had their dresses cut too high at the bottom and too at the top. He explained to the the auditorium, but had failed to observe anything wrong with the mathematics of the skirt department. However, he though

it his duty to make an investigation and he applied the tape measure to the habiliments of about fifty dancers. A witness had complained that Miss Neth ersole's bodice "was cut to the apex of the heart," and the inspector also mea-the garment worn by the leading lady. declaration dresses worn by the women of the con

BANKS' PROPOSED INNOVATION. Will Try to Control the Money Or-

der Business,

REPUBLE SPECIAL New York, Feb. 28.-The banks of the ountry propose to take the money order business, reaching the enormous total of \$34,958,363, rom the national Government and the express componies, in whole or in part. The profit to the Government last year was \$1,700,000; to the express companies, by cheaper methods, perhaps more, and rocks that I hardly know where to be-

Of the total business done the express companies have transacted \$120,000,000. The National Poscal Department has done the rest. The Bunkers' Money Order Associa-tion was formed to-day at No. 52 William street, this city, W. N. Coler, Jr., was elected president and Edwin Goodall The list of directors contains trensure: the names of prominent men throughout the among them W. F. Havemeyer and

J. H. Flagler of New York.
J. A. McCord, cushler of the Third National Bank of Atlanta, will look after the Southern interests of the concern, while directors are scattered through the States

The Bankers' Money Order Association does not mince its words in stating its intentions. It will get the whole of this vast business if it can. One of its chief chiects is to secure for the hanks of the country a branch of what they consider their natural business, which has atherto fallen into the hands of the postal authorisociation holds that the money order is a idll of exchange. It is a contract which the purchaser buys at a price to lay down a stipulated sum of money at a certain place. This, the promaters o, the new scheme say, is purely a banking operation and should be transacted under banking

The Preparation of Arrowroot. From the Cornhill Magazine. It is true that in Ireland, with the spread

auspices.

It is true that in Ireland, with the spread of the general knowledge and improved medical aid, "cures" and superstitions are on the wane, but still "the misthress's bettle" is much preferred to the doctor's, and the advice of a "lucky woman" is of much higher value than that of an M. D. Apart from the medical knowledge received it is no light matter to moderake. quired, it is no light matter to undertake to prescribe for one's neighbors, as the fol-lowing will show. "If it's plazin' to yr henor, I'm come to ax for a bottle," said an old woman. "I was tuk that had last night I thought the life 'ud lave me." After due inquiry into her symptoms she was given packet of arrowrest, with minute direca packet of arrowrout, with minute direc-tions how to prepare it. As she scarcely reemed to take them in, a happy thought attack the lady. "You know how to make starch, don't you?" she asked. "Yes," Biddy said, she did. "Then make it just like that," said her friend, "and add a little sugar to it." Biddy departed, to return next day with the information that 'she was like to die after atin' what Miss Norah was like to die after attn' what Miss Norah gave her, and, with all due respect to her, fever and ague, and be convinced. Your case is not incurable. You shaply have not used the right remedy. Hostetter's Stoemach Bitters is what you need the sooner the better. Any drugast will furnish you with it. It is particularly valuable at this reason of the year.

OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD

S. ELMER Abraham E. Elmer, Who is in His 119th Year, DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY is

Uses Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Says That Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey Has Prolonged His Life, Kept Him Vigorous and Enabled Him to Live Nearly 50 years Beyond the "Three Score and Ten."

Feb. 10th Gentlemen-I have used DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY and find it not only agreeable to the taste, but I believe it is a positive help to long life. You may have read in the newspapers published about the lst of February of this year some account of my having celebrated my 118th birthday on the 28th of January last. I have used DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY for a long time, and I firmly believe it has helped to keep me well and strong and has prolonged my life many years.

certainly a godsend to humanity and is to be commended on account of its purity, excellence and invigorating qualities. I know of none so good. I will keep a sup-ply by me as long as I live. Gratefully yours,

ABRAHAM E. ELMER, 52 Tracy St., Utica. N. Y.

The above testimonial is without a record. DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

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TALK, **ALL THE TALK** IN THE WORLD **COULD NOT** MAKE "H. & K."

SEVERE TRIALS OF RESCUERS.

Surgeon Hadra Narrates the Thrilling Campaign Which Saved Lieutenant Gillmore.

aliant Band Overcame Almost In surmountable Obstacles in Relieving the Americans Held Captive by Filipinos.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 28.-F. Hadra, formerly of this city, now Surgeon of the Thirtythird Volunteers, has written a long letter to his brother, Ernest Hadra, telling of the campaign to rescue Lieutepant Gillmore and his comrades. A part of Surgeon Hadra's letter, which is dated January 4, follows: "We have just returned from one of the most eventful marches in the history of this or any other country. We have undergone hardships such as few men ever encounter and escaped alive. We were succersful in our mission. We liberated Lieutenant Gillmore of the navy and twenty-

five other American prisoners, who had giv-

en up ail hope of ever being rescued. Our

journey was so full of dangerous escapes

from drowning, crushing, falling from cliffs

ein my parration per will I attempt it in detnil. "Our party consisted of Colonel Hare. twelve officers and seventy-five men of the Thirty-third and six officers and sixty men of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, besides about thirty native Chinese pack carriers and later twenty-four American and about ten insurgent prisoners, about 20 in all. I was the only Surgeon, and we lost only one of the whole number, a soldier of the Thirtyfourth. This soldier was already weakened, and at the end of the journey was, among taken with a severe attack of measles and was upset in a strong current of the river, when he had to hang on a bamboo raft for nearly thirty minutes. He died of exhaustion the sam night. The whole expedition was, seeming ly with this one exception, protected by some good spirit. There was hardly an hour during our thirty days' steady marchng over mountains, precipices, bowlders rivers, terrents, etc., that we were not ex-posed more or less to certain accidents or death. We traveled in every conveyance known to man, horses, water buffaloes, foot rafts of hamboo, carrs, canoes, etc., mostly almost entirely on foot and rafts, I was upset three times in roaring torrents

but always retained self-possession and came out all right. "At least 100 men were hurled against the rocks by upsetting rafts, and two were only saved by the prompt and heroic efforts of their companions. We went over mountain trails where the life of every man in the long column depended on a blade of grass or a tender root for support. We crossed huge lovelders where a slip meant almost certain bowlders where a slip meant almost certain death, and yet not a man was lest until the very last day of our trip. We camped on top of mountains from 2,000 to 6,000 feet high without tents, and often in the rain. cometimes with slight covering. without any. We stopped in Indian villages occupied by Ygerotes, savages with battle ing to eat for weeks except rice beaten out by ourselves from sheaves, and we had as ceasional back back and sugar stalk. No salt, no sugat, no coffee, no bread, no beef and but little medicine. The feet of the men are in horrible condition, and the men, including every officer, are literally in rags They call me 'Weary Willie'! I look lik his pictures so truthful that you would take me tor his model. My beard has not been cut for months. My clothes are torn and dirty. I lost my spectacles nearly a month ago and all my clothes were lost or left in various towns, until I had nothing left but those upon my body. Every other officer and man is in the same condition. The Surgeon of the gunboat Princeton gave me pair of shoes. My tern pints and dirty

make me look tramplike enough. I amso tired and sleepy that I must close. My Christmas and New Year was spent away up among the mountains. We knew not where we were and our food, our feast dinners, were composed of rice, plain, ungar-nished. I sincerely hope that you enjoyed your Christmas and New Year."

The Cider Cellars,

From Blackwood. We have seen Lord Hopetoun come into the Cider Cellars at 2 o'clock in the morning to listen to such well-known moral sons as "Sam Hall" or "Joe Muggins." while at the name table would be the lawyer's clerk described by Dickens, who MANY STIRRING ADVENTURES. "goes half-price to the Adelphi, dissipates majestically at the Cider Cellars after wards, and is a dirty carleature of the fashion which expired rix months ago." As for the supper, there was more variety at the Cellars. at the Cellars. I remember in particular the saimt of wild duck one used to get there. Ye gods, how good it was! If we remember right, at Evans's the menu was limited to steaks, chops and kidneys, and here might be seen Buckstone. Sergeant Bailantyne, poor Frank Taifourd, Billy Halve, Albert Smith, and other birds of the same feather, it being considered almost as great a privilege to sit at "the Sergeant's" table as it was to be admitted to another Sergeant's room by the sleek Mr. Mallard. I remember in particular

Mallard.

At the Cider Cellars, Colonel Newcome, who remembered it a very different kind of place, volunteered to sing "Wapping Old Stairs," which was listened to quite respectfully. Private individuals were allowed to sing at either place if they chose, and I remember a literary gentleman of Scottish extraction striking up "Bonnte Dundee" at Evans's, which he sang at the top of his voice to a tune of his own, to the great amusement of the whole room.

The Former Corvee in Egypt.

The Former Corvee in Egypt.
From the Fortnightly Review.
Forced labor was a grievous hardship to the husbandman. Many now alive recollect the time when the overland mail was carried from Alexandria to the Red Sea in wagons, dragged by the antives imprensed under the system of forced labor, known as La Corvee. The feliah was called away from his farm at the high flood of the Nilejust the time when his watchfulness and labor were most required for the care of his own crop, and caprice and mismanagement exposed him to many outrages. Lord Cromer discovered that a yearly expenditure of \$89,000 would enable the Government to pay for the labor required on public works and to provide for the security of the embankments along the river without resource to his surviving form of slav. of the embankments along the river with-out resource to his surviving form of slav-cry. To get the money was the struggle of-years, but since 1830 labor employed in public works is paid for in cash except dur-ing the brief period of high Nile, when the old system is still available. During the high flood of last year 20000 men were called into requisition, and Lord Cromer tells us "cach year progress is made in the direction of diminishing the number of Nile watchmen unnecessarily called out. Nile watchmen unnecessarily called out.

* * The men are placed on the banks at the points where they are really wanted, and are no longer distributed indiscriminately along the whole length of the Nile

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